

Kovarsk and Tovin after a fight, and took some prisoners.

Near Kovno we continued to repulse German attacks on the front west of the Niemen as far as Jassia. The Germans were not successful anywhere except near the village of Godlevo, where a desperate artillery duel is progressing.

On the front, between the Narva and the Bug, the Germans continue persistent attacks, especially on the roads to Lomza, Soudovo and Kovno. Further south on the two sides of the Kev-Malkin Railway our troops Wednesday afternoon were able to assume a counter-offensive.

On the roads of the middle Vistula there has been no change of importance. On the front between the Wispra and the Bug Wednesday the Germans delivered a series of desperate attacks in the direction of Parzew and on both roads between Chelm and Vladimir. All were repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans. These were especially severe east of Ostrow, where the German dead lay in enormous heaps in front of our position.

On the Bug, the Vistula and the Tota Lipa there has been no essential change.

In the Dniester district, around the mouth of the Stripa, we stopped the Germans' attempt to take the offensive.

The Germans in great force approached simultaneously the entrance of the Gulf of Riga and the Aland skerries Tuesday and bombarded the lightships. The shells under the fire of our warships and shore batteries the German ships rapidly put to sea.

A despatch from Warsaw by way of Lodz, received this afternoon, gives an interesting account of the last hours of Warsaw under the Russians.

Says People Did Not Flee.

The Russian soldiers retired in great haste when the final orders came. They were forced to leave behind them a great number of automobiles they had commandeered and many of the church bells which they intended to take for the bronze and copper in them. The departures on the last two nights, the despatch continues, were entirely military, as a majority of the Poles in the city would not leave and hid to escape deportation.

All knew it was the last night when the reports of the near approach of Prince Leopold from the south became noised about. The destruction of the thirty-two enclosing forts began at 10 o'clock and the explosions shook the city. The sky was red with the glare from fires and the three bridges over the Vistula were jammed with soldiers and columns of artillery. There was no intimation of disorder or lack of military discipline at any time.

The bridges were blown up at 5 o'clock in the morning when it became known that the Bavarians had captured the forts in their path. Engineers bombed and mined the middle spans of the structures and at the hour named they were blown out. However, the piers were not destroyed and the Germans have had to build a temporary bridge with temporary passageways.

It was at 6 o'clock when Russia had departed and the city had become a few minutes again after many years, that an automobile bearing two German officers dashed through the street, its passengers, as it was reported, were on a pleasure ride. The machine stopped before the town hall, where the citizens' committee, entirely of Poles, came forward to greet the officers. Interchange of courtesies was brief. It was directed that the activities of the city were to continue. Stern references were made to this official statement. The German had ended into the city swept a patrol of lancers, their lances entwined with flowers and all of them singing "Die Wacht am Rhein."

AUSTRIANS IN LUKOV.

Vienna Report Indicates Junction With Von Mackensen.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

VIENNA (via Amsterdam), Aug. 12.—Austro-Hungarian forces captured Lukov today and apparently have joined the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen, according to the official statement made public to-night by the War Office. The statement is as follows:

On the Russian front the Austro-Hungarian forces pushing the German army north of the lower Vistula River captured Lukov today and crossed the Bystritsa west of Rizin.

Between Fimilitsa and the Bug the Russians were defeated at several points yesterday by the allied Teuton troops. The enemy evacuated the battlefield this morning and retreated. The situation is unchanged on the rest of the front.

RUSSIA NOT YET BEATEN.

Col. Repington Says German Task In East Is Still Difficult.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 13 (Friday).—Col. Repington, the military critic of the Times, in an article published this morning that he expects the Russians to reach the Niemen-Bug river line safely without allowing the Germans to gain any strategic success. Novo Georgievsk alone seems to be cut off, and as it prevents the Germans from using an important railroad line it may be derived from its resistance.

Referring to the German attacks on the Russian wings, he says the Germans may get to Kovno and thus sever the railway communications between the Russian central and southern armies. But the advance to the northward would be difficult owing to the marshes. The capture of Osovsk, he says, is of no great strategic value.

Col. Repington remarks that the Russian resistance at Kovno against the furious assaults supported by heavy artillery, including 16 inch guns, will be watched with great anxiety.

"Kovno is so important only a stepping stone to greater things," he says. "The real interest is how strong Field Marshal von Hindenburg is and what the Russians are doing to oppose him. Both sides have been reinforced on the front, and if von Hindenburg, as stated in the German reports, commands this region, he certainly is at the head of a group of armies and in charge of what would seem to be the decisive operations of the eastern campaign."

"It would be the normal German strategy to throw the chief weight on this flank, and since the Vistula line has been won from the Russians the German front has been shortened and there must be troops available to swell the armies in the north. The presence of Gen. Ruzsky at Dvinsk is a sign that the gravity of the situation north of the Niemen is fully understood."

"But we can feel assured that if von Hindenburg can be successfully opposed there will be no such catastrophe for the Russian army as the Germans have been speculating on."

"It is premature to discuss what the Germans will do in the other theatres after a decision in the east. It is probable that they do not know themselves, because the plan must depend upon the character and extent of their success or failure. It will take some little time yet for the operation to work out, and it would be a waste of time to speculate on ulterior developments until we know the result."

RUSSIAN EXCHANGE, 135.

London Market Figures Attributed To Better News From Turkey.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The feature of the

RAYES VON MACKENSEN ABOVE VON HINDENBURG

Russian General Says Latter Uses Old Tactics, While Former Employs Artillery With Greater Skill—Slav Forces Ill Equipped.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN. PARIS, July 30.—What are the celebrated Von Mackensen tactics and how did it happen that success has crowned his Galician campaign, is graphically described in a statement made by a Russian general, a participant in the battle that resulted in the evacuation of Lemberg by the Russian army.

"As early as last November it was seen that a new strategy was being evolved in the ranks of the German army, and that Gen. von Mackensen would succeed Hindenburg, since the latter's method, excellent in its way and based upon the lessons learned in the school of Moltke and Bernhardi, proved of little value against Russian strategy," said the Russian general.

The Moltke, and consequently the Hindenburg, method consisted in creating a thin but strongly fortified line in the center, and then in endeavoring to throw large masses of troops to attack the enemy on both sides and, if possible, to strike at his means of communication. To this apparently very effective method there is a no less effective answer, to pierce the attacking force's center, which we performed successfully in August 10, 1914, and in the battle of the Marston near Ivargorod in October. In both instances Hindenburg had to beat a hasty retreat.

"The first time we came into contact with Von Mackensen's tactics was in the fighting for the possession of Lodz. There we noticed for the first time a change in the method of the German attack. The new way consisted in choosing a given point, and then throwing all available forces in that direction, no matter what the obstacles. Thus the holocaust will extinguish a bonfire by the sheer mass of their bodies."

Credit Given to Von Mackensen.

"This system was developed by the Germans to its full extent in the Galician battles last May. While Von Mackensen's method is nothing new—the Russians used it in their war against the Serbians, and so did Alexander the Great—the German commander merits all the credit for having found the means of applying it under modern conditions."

"Instead of the forest of lances, as in the ancient days, Von Mackensen uses in the modern days his guns in three and even four rows. First come the field guns and guns of medium calibre, then the heavy guns, six and eight inches in diameter and, lastly, the very heavy nine to twelve inch guns. Of course, these guns are not lined in four even rows, for the batteries are placed in groups, the quality of the shells, the disposition of the artillery presents three or four different zones."

"The struggle against the enemy artillery disposed in this manner takes on a very different character, for it requires at least the same equipment on the part of the opposing force. No matter how excellent the runners, no matter how good the quality of the shells, ordinary field guns will fail to reach the very heavy guns and, once discovered, will be simply shot to pieces by the heavier twelve inch cannon."

The method of employing the infantry is also somewhat different with Von Mackensen. Since he has been throwing away his human lives by shipping the soldiers into an attack in close formation, so beloved of German generals, has practically disappeared. They proceed now in the form of battalions, and, of course, comes a very heavy bombardment, then while the shells are crumbling the trenches, the German infantry begins to advance somewhere near the point to be attacked.

"They get together very cautiously. I will cite an instance to illustrate. A lance of about half a mile across in an open road that led from one forest to another. The moment the head of the column started itself our battery sent it in rain of shrapnel. The Germans stopped, but a few minutes later a few soldiers started on an easy run toward the objective point. They went over foreign exchange market to-day was the fall in Russian exchange from 145 to about 135 at the close, although it had fallen as low as 130."

The bulk of opinion attributes this to the improved situation in the Dardanelles and the increasing hope of opening the Straits for Russian commerce. Others ascribe it to the Russian demand of gold by Russia to the United States or the rearrangement of Russian credits with Great Britain.

TURKS ROUTED IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Report Defeat of Five Companies in Olty Valley.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 12.—The following official statement was issued to-night by the War Office in reference to the operations in the Caucasus:

Fighting continued in the district of Olty on Monday. Five Turkish companies supported by four batteries began to concentrate in the valley. After our artillery had silenced the Turkish batteries the fire was directed on the infantry. A company of our sharpshooters then attacked and the Turks fled in disorder.

The fugitives were pursued by a detachment of volunteer sharpshooters who attacked hundreds of Turks with the bayonet, killing 81 and taking 28 prisoners, including two non-commissioned officers. The remainder escaped by flight.

Turks Surprise Russians in the Erzerum Region.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 12.—The Turkish War Office issued the following statement at Constantinople to-day:

At Erzerum a small Turkish division surprised the enemy in the coastal sector and inflicted important losses upon him. A large number of rifles and a quantity of munitions were captured.

During recent fighting on our right wing we took 264 prisoners, including five officers.

GERMANY INCREASES BUDGET.

Bundesrat Votes Bill for Supplementary \$2,500,000,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 12.—A bill for the appropriation of 10,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000,000) supplementary to the imperial budget for 1915 was voted by the Bundesrat to-day.

Second German War Loan Paid In.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 12.—Ninety-nine and six-tenths per cent. of the second war loan, or \$2,244,900,000, has been paid in to the Government. The sum lent by the banks for the purpose has been reduced \$9,700,000 and now amounts

many paths and reached the other fort safely. Then other soldiers appeared and started in the same way.

German Strategy.

"What was our battery to do? It is ridiculous to fire shrapnel at single soldiers. To send the shells into the forest is also a hopeless task. So we had to be the unwilling spectators of the German progress during an hour and a half."

"When a sufficient number gathered together they began the attack. The attack is usually made in the following manner: The Germans start in single file toward the enemy trenches, using everything imaginable for cover. Having reached to within forty or fifty paces from the objective trenches, they lie down and open a violent rifle fire. This fire prevents accurate fire on the part of the enemy, and meanwhile the second German detachment arrives on the scene."

"Supposing that the first line lost two-thirds of its effective, the second one with loss but a half, and the succeeding ones correspondingly less. Five or six detachments are massed in this way, and then they throw themselves upon the fortifications. Rifles are of no use against such a food of humanity—either one must have a large number of machine guns or commence a bayonet counter attack."

"Consequently Von Mackensen arranges the battle in the following succession of actions. First, a heavy artillery fire against the enemy artillery, trenches and reserves. If the artillery does not succeed in forcing the enemy to retreat then the infantry is put into action. But it must be remembered that while the Germans appear near the place where the battle is being fought, the gathering together of the forces is done in the above described manner of approaching in single file. These are the silent and advantageous points of Von Mackensen's tactics. There are, however, many shortcomings. The most important of these latter is his absolute dependence upon the artillery. Should the supply of ammunition be cut off or stop, or even become weakened, the heavy guns become at once more of an impediment than of an advantage."

Lacks Elasticity.

"The method lacks also elasticity and depends for its success upon the serious resistance of the opponent. Should the enemy retreat before the main attack, the column and launch a successful attack upon one of the wings the situation changes at once and the attackers are forced to use the defensive. Such was the case in the Lodz battle when Von Mackensen found a worthy opponent in Gen. Ruzsky."

"When on November 5 Von Mackensen began his advance on Lodz many of the Russian generals grew disturbed, but to all the anxious queries Gen. Ruzsky had but one reply. There is nothing terrible in this; the Germans are certain to find themselves in a trap. On November 8 the German communications were cut off by a movement against their left wing and all the plans of Mackensen came to naught. The division delivered the final blow began the pursuit of Von Mackensen's forces, but was left without proper support and had to abandon the chase."

"It is but to regret that there was no Russian general in Galicia to give Von Mackensen the right answer. The Russians fought like lions against the German horde, but in the end they could not avail themselves of the Kaiser's troops. Von Mackensen's armies suffered tremendous losses, but they continued to advance because our troops lacked the necessary technical equipment."

"There is still another fault to be found with the Von Mackensen method, and that is its dependence upon good roads and good weather. It is a safe conclusion to make that the late spring and summer are favorable for Von Mackensen's method, while the autumn, the fall and winter weather help the Russians."

ITALIANS REPULSED.

Vienna Reports Heavy Fighting at Dohedro Plateau.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Aug. 12.—The following official statement was issued to-night concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the coastal region last night there were violent Italian attacks against the salient of the Dohedro plateau. Two attempts to advance near Zagora, after violent artillery preparations, were repulsed.

Quiet prevails before the Goritz bridgehead. Artillery engagements and skirmishes continue on the other fronts.

Italy In Need of U. S. Grain.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The latest harvest report shows that Italy needs 12,000,000 quintals more of grain for her consumption until next year. A quintal is approximately 220 pounds. The deficit, it is understood, will be chiefly made up in America.

EVENTS IN THE WAR

ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

August 13

German armies, despite heavy losses, advancing slowly toward Belgium, one army concentrating for attack on Namur. The Liege forts which still hold out have been isolated.

German cruiser Karlsruhe, caught coasting off Halifax, escapes from the British cruisers Berwick and Suffolk.

French forces still hold three peaks on the passes in the Vosges where heavy fighting is in progress. A "brilliant success" by Belgian cavalry at Diest is reported.

Russian troops capture Sokol in Galicia on the road to Lemberg. Russians also hold town of Ydyk in East Prussia.

Austrian Czech regiments sent to aid the Germans operating against France.

The Berk-Satvet was built at Kiel, Germany, in 1907. She was 262 feet long and displaced 763 tons. Her complement was 105 men.

Public Pledge Britain Gold.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Bank of England's gold has increased \$1,500,000,000. Of this \$1,500,000,000 is attributed to the public response to the Government's appeal to use notes.

MURAD

The Turkish Cigarette

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN—
From Lakes to Gulf—N.-S.-E.-W.—
In every state and territory of our country—
In the big cities and the big, open spaces—
In every little town where there are men who appreciate the better things of life—

You Will Hear the Praises of Murads

The most enthusiastic, far-reaching and lasting success ever won by a high-grade cigarette.
No other high-grade cigarette ever delighted so many American smokers of all classes.
This is conclusively shown by the fact that Murads are by far the greatest seller of all 15 Cent, 20 Cent and 25 Cent Cigarettes in America.

GUARANTEED BY A WHOLE NATION'S VERDICT

Smaragros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Everywhere Why?

AUSTRIANS INVADE ITALY OVER GLACIER

Move Through Pass 10,730 Feet High in Orter Region, Western Tyrol.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Crossing into Italian territory in the Orter region by traversing the immense glaciers which form the western Tyrolean frontier, Austrian troops descended the Val di Forno leading to Bormio for several miles before they were driven back. This movement is referred to in the official report given by the War Office here to-night and it is the first admission by the Italian military authorities that the Austrians have actually crossed into Italian territory.

The text of the official announcement is as follows:

At the entrance of Val Forno the Austrians attacked our position on the Pizzo Pass (10,730 feet high), whence they had been already repulsed on the night of August 9. Simultaneously the Italian contingent attacked the Capanna di Cede (8,220 feet high) to the northward, having passed through the Cevadale Pass. Our Alpine troops succeeded in driving the Austrians back into Tyrol.

In the Carso region, besides the usual skirmishing there is nothing important to report.

In the Carnia region, the Austrians were repulsed in the valley of the Pontebona torrent.

In the Gorizia region, besides the usual skirmishing there is nothing important to report.

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SEES CONSCRIPTION SOON.

Canadian Military Envoy Says British Statesmen Favor It.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—Conscription is certain to come in Britain, in the opinion of Lieut.-Col. McRae, who has just returned from London, where he spent the past month in close touch with Lord Kitchener as the representative of the Canadian Government in matters of military concern.

"There has been a steady march in sentiment toward conscription," said Col. McRae, "and although many Liberals are still strongly opposed to compulsory service the majority of the cabinet realize that it must come, not so much because of any difficulty in getting recruits, but because of the industrial situation. It is found that under the voluntary system men who are invaluable at home get away to the trenches while men who are not of any particular value at home but would make good soldiers decline to volunteer."

141 SAVED FROM CRUISER.

Admiralty Announces Torpedoing of the India in North Sea.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Admiralty today officially announced the loss of the auxiliary cruiser India, which was reported sunk by a German submarine on Tuesday in the North Sea near the Scottish coast.

"The British auxiliary cruiser India," says the announcement, "has been torpedoed and sunk while doing patrol duty in the North Sea. Twenty-two officers and 119 men were saved."

ISHII FOREIGN MINISTER.

Japanese Statesman Believed to Be Friendly to U. S.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

TOKYO, Aug. 12.—Baron Kikujiro Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to France, has been appointed Foreign Minister in the new Japanese cabinet.

Baron Ishii was sent to California by his government when the alien land ownership legislation threatened to cause serious differences between the United States and Japan. It is supposed that he took a favorable attitude toward the California view of this matter, which would indicate that his presence in the Japanese Foreign Office, should the question come up again, will be an aid to the United States.

MUNITIONS WORKERS KILLED.

Two Dead, Three Dying After Explosion Near Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 12.—As the result of an explosion in the annealing furnace at the Turtle Creek plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to-night, two workmen are dead, three fatally injured and three others seriously hurt. The men were working on shells for the British Government when the accident occurred.

Five foreign laborers suffered cuts about the face and arms when they were caught in a shower of wreckage following the explosion.

FRENCH WIN BACK ARGONNE TRENCHES

Withstand Fresh German Counter Attacks in Vosges Fighting.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Germans attacked the French positions near Marie Therese, in the Argonne, twice last night, but failed to make any headway. In the Vosges French troops withstood a German counter attack and it was entirely broken up by heavy fire. Part of the trenches lost two days ago in the Argonne have been recaptured.

Elsewhere on the French front little of importance has occurred since yesterday.

The night communiqué was as follows:

In the Argonne we have regained by new counter attacks a part of the trenches lost to the east of the road between Vienne-le-Chateau and Binarville.

There were rather severe artillery actions in southern Woëvre, at Le Preire wood and in the Vosges at Harenkopf.

The enemy bombarded Raon l'Etape. It is reported that among the civil population four persons were killed and seven women and children were wounded.

The afternoon statement said:

Last night in the Argonne district there was cannonading and fighting with bombs in the vicinity of Souchez. In the Argonne the enemy last night delivered two attacks against our trenches in the region of Marie Therese and near Fontaine-aux-Charmes, but they were completely repulsed.

In the Forest of Le Preire there was fairly spirited fighting from trench to trench with hand grenades and heavy bombs.

In the Vosges, near Le Linde, the Germans delivered an attack, but were repulsed after fighting in which hand grenades were used.

There has been nothing new on the remainder of the front.

FRENCH LOSE GUNS.

Berlin Reports Capture of Fortified Positions in Argonne.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Aug. 12.—The army headquarters issued to-day the following statement regarding operations in the West:

In the Argonne, north of Vienne-le-Chateau, we captured a French group of fortified positions and took seventy-four unwounded prisoners, including two officers. We also captured two machine guns and seven mine throwers.

REPORT GOEBEN DESTROYED.

Athens Despatch Says British Submarine Entered Black Sea.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Athens despatches say that a British submarine has torpedoed and sunk the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben, near the Hellespont. It is said that the crew managed to reach the cruiser aground after she had been struck, and that she now rests on bottom in a sandy creek where workmen are building a dike all around her to permit of repairs.

A second despatch from Athens says that it was the Midulla (formerly the German cruiser Breslau) "At this time," this despatch says, "the submarine which torpedoed the Sultan Selim, a Black Sea also torpedoed a German ship."

The Goeben and the Breslau, two cruisers which Germany said in the early in the war, have been reported as destroyed several times. If the Sultan Selim is really sunk, the German Black Sea also torpedoed a German ship, it is established so far as is known.